Nippon Times

No. 16,408 (THE 19th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1944 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 20 Sen

REICH ARMY BLASTS 21 AMERICAN TANKS ON AACHEN HIGHWAY

Soviet Formations Fail to Dislodge Germans at Ungvar In Hungarian Drive

Domei

BERLIN, November 22.—A battle of armor of unprecedented scale is now raging east of Aachen and during the past 48 hours the desperate American 1st and 9th armies could not make much headway.

Between Geilenkirchen and Stolberg, American heavy artillery and air bombardment incessantly pounded the German positions which shook off the hammerings and inflicted heavy losses on the Americans plodding through mud and rain with inadequate winter equipment.

Latest report from the Aachen sector said that an attack by 40 American tanks against the German bridgehead at Julich was completely shattered and 21 of them were destroyed at Bourheim on the Aachen-Julich highway.

On the other extreme end of the Western Front, meanwhile, counter-measures by German reserves against French penetrations are beginning to make themselves felt. Successes achieved there by the Germans, however, are being withheld for the time being for military purposes, German military quarters said today.

Violent fighting is at present taking place in the Mulhouse area between German reserves and De Gaullist troops and it is considered not impossible that air-borne troops may be landed to relieve the hard-pressed French forces in Alsace.

The citadel of Metz was reported still offering grim resistance today. The German garrison warded off all attacks against the city while the south spearheads of the American 7th army group have reached Saarbourg and on the north side the Americans continued to advance in the direction of Saar-Union. German counter-measures, however, have struck between the attacking American 3rd and 7th armies and the two armies have now lost contact.

In the Dutch sector, British 2nd army forces continued to attack the German Meuse bridgehead. Attacks and counter-attacks alternated in rapid succession and there are no indications of lessening German resistance west of the Meuse.

Further north, Canadian and British fighting units are still abiding time though a large-scale operation is forthcoming shortly.

Soviet Drive Fails

Domei

BERLIN, November 22.—Soviet formations yesterday launched a new offensive with seven to eight infantry divisions and strong armored formations against the northern flank of the German salient southwest of Ungvar on the north Hungarian front but have thus far not attained their objective of splitting up the salient there.

Soviet attacks at Miskolcz which coordinated with the new offensive and directed against the other flank of the salient were checked after minor initial gains.

At Dukla Pass, Soviet pressure abated considerably due to heavy losses sustained in previous abortive attacks.

The relative lull prevailing at present on the Budapest front probably is due to some extent to the adverse weather conditions which have set in. Fighting went on yesterday for Gyongyo which has already changed hands several times. Lull in the fighting in the East Prussian frontier region still continued and the new Soviet offensive in the Courland district thus far has not been followed by any other major Soviet offensive operation in the northern part of the Eastern Front.

Meanwhile, German troops yesterday maintained their positions south of Libau against all attacks by four Soviet armies and few penetrations were sealed off. German garrison troops on Sworbe Peninsula fought hard against numerically superior Soviet forces.

De Gaulle for Moscow

Domei

MADRID, November 22.—General Charles de Gaulle, President of the Provisional Government of France, will leave Paris tomorrow for Moscow, according to a Paris report. Belgian Foreign Minister Paul Spaak and Finance Minister Gamille Gutt arrived in Paris today, the report added.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

November 22

Heavy German long-range fire continues to be directed against Antwerp and recently also against Liege, while the shelling of London is also continued.

Our garrison at the Maas bridgehead southeast of Helmond resisted numerous British attacks again yesterday while the battle at Aachen has somewhat decreased in violence after the heavy fighting of the last few days. At Geilenkirchen, U.S. battalions were again hit so heavily by our defensive fire that the bulk of their army was brought to a standstill. At Eschweiler, the enemy failed to gain any ground and 40 tanks were destroyed here. In Lorraine, defensive fighting continues in the town of Metz, east of the Bisch forest and in the area east of Saarburg, while in the western Vosges the enemy confined himself to a few local attacks.

In Belfort, for which heavy fighting has been going on since yesterday forenoon, the garrison knocked out 21 enemy tanks and powerful counter-attacks of our reserves cut the rear communications of the enemy, who had pushed on to the Rhine west of Basel. In all 51 tanks were destroyed south of the Rhine-Marne Canal, down to the Swiss border.

On the Adriatic Coast, the first day of the offensive brought heavy losses to the British 8th Army in spite of its strong reinforcements who achieved only slight territorial gains in a local limited sector. In the Italian-French border district, in the Cuneo area, enemy bandits were smashed and numerous arms as well as the bulk of their rolling stock was captured.

In southern Hungary, all Soviet attempts to enlarge their bridgeheads at Abatin and Batina were foiled. Between Budapest and the Matra Mountains, our troops frustrated a breakthrough attempted by the Soviets with strong tank and infantry forces. Soviet attacks against the town of Miskolc were smashed, while northeast of Tokay, Hungarian formations compressed the enemy in his bridgehead across the Theiss. In the Ungvar area, strong Soviet attacks came to a standstill after insignificant gains of ground. In the front bulge, southeast of Libau, the onslaught of four Soviet armies was smashed again yesterday by our divisions. In the southern part of the Sworbe Peninsula, our garrison supported by our naval units again engaged in heavy fighting with superior enemy. East of the Peninsula, mine sweepers and patrol boats sank one Soviet minesweeper, set afire one E-boat and damaged one gunboat so heavily that it was beached.

Anglo-American raiders during daytime and night bombed northwestern, western, southwestern and central Germany, and in some towns, damage and casualties were caused to residential quarters. Our air-defenses shot down 82 enemy aircraft including 61 four-engined bombers in spite of the inclement weather.

VOROSHILOV IS RELIEVED

Bulganin Takes Over Duties as Member of Defense Committee

Domei

MOSCOW, November 22.—General Nikolai Bulganin has been appointed a member of the "State Committee of Defense" in place of Marshal Klimenti Voroshilov who has been relieved of his duties as member of the committee, it was officially announced here today.

Voroshilov is a member of the Red Army general staff and accompanied Premier Josef Stalin to Teheran for the "big three" conference with Churchill and Roosevelt.

Voroshilov was the Soviet War Commissar at the outbreak of the Soviet-German war, but his duties were immediately taken over by Stalin. United Press said that Voroshilov is not believed to have played a major role in Soviet military operations during the war. Direction of the Red Army is handled personally by Stalin, and leadership of the general staff and combat forces are in the hands of young commanders. It was doubted that Voroshilov's removal implied any real change in the Soviet high command, but was interpreted as recognition of the fact that he had not been playing an active role in directing military affairs for some time.

CHINCHENGKIANG TAKEN

Japanese Unit Cuts Off Enemy Retreat Operating Near Hwaiyuan

By a Member of the Military Press Corps

KWANGSI FRONT, November 22. Our speed unit, steadily advancing westward in attacking the fleeing enemy troops, reached the mountain area on the left of the Hunan-Kweichow railway line, and occupied Chinchengkiang, 70 kilometers west of Ishan, at 2 p.m. November 21, and thus succeeded in cutting off the retreat of the enemy that has been operating in the neighborhood of Hwaiyuan.

Bose Calls on Koiso

Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, called on Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso at the latter's official residence at 2 p.m. Wednesday and conferred with him.

U.S. SEEKS MORE MEN FOR MUNITIONS PLANTS

Somervell at C.I.O. Convention in Chicago Appeals for 100,000 Additional Workers

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, November 21.—Lieutenant-General Brehon Somervell, Chief of the U.S. Army Services of Supply, appealed to the delegates of the Congress of Industrial Organizations holding its annual convention in Chicago today to recruit another 100,000 men workers for war plants that turn out fighting weapons needed in Europe and in the Pacific front, according to a Chicago report.

Somervell said: "We must have those workers at once. We are calling on American productive power for a supreme effort to meet the supreme crisis. The doughboys have fought their way ahead of schedule and we have to catch up with them.

"I know you men and women are sticking to your war jobs but there are a lot of Americans who are not. They are turning to other employment in quest of greater postwar security. Our men are not dying in Germany and the Philippines to give someone a right to work on a soft job before the war is over. Our men are dying for causes greater than any industry, greater than any worker or group of workers. We got to back them up. Our conscious will give us no rest until every last man and woman in the home front is in there pitching with that same vigor and the same unselfish devotion our soldiers display in the face of the enemy."

The C.I.O. has 5,850,000 members and at its first session today, the members heard a report from its president, Philip Murray, who said that the organization will live up to its pledge, not to strike during the war. He also reminded the delegates that it had pledged stable relationship between wages and prices. Murray stated that prices have risen beyond wages and therefore urged the C.I.O. to authorize an increase in wages to meet the increased living cost.

Meanwhile out in New Orleans, another of the country's large union labor organization, the American Federation of Labor was also holding today its annual convention there. The keynote of the convention seeks higher wages to buy the goods to keep the nation's economy growing and there was an undertone for a readjustment of differences between the C.I.O. and the A.F.L.

Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, speaking at the convention last night said that the administration was planning a postwar employment program to provide between 55,000,000 to 65,000,000 jobs.

A Washington dispatch in the meantime said that the War Labor Board is expected to make an important decision soon regarding the wage demands made by the C.I.O. William. Davis, Chairman of the Board, declared that the decision will not change the "little steel formula," which limits the general wage increases to 15 per cent over the January 1, 1941 level.

The same report also added that several senators and members of the Labor Committee of the Senate said that the present restriction on increasing wages is unfair in view of the report recently issued by the special investigation committee headed by Roosevelt.

Reports have said that the cost of living has risen 29 per cent since January 1941 while wages have not been permitted to rise more than 50 per cent at the same time.

INDIAN MALARIA VICTIMS

243,375 Die in 3 Months; Small-Pox Claims 101,154

Domei

LISBON, November 22.—About a quarter million persons died of malaria in Bengal during the first three months of this year, the Government spokesman announced in the Bengal Assembly today, according to a Calcutta dispatch.

He said 248,375 persons died of malaria in the first quarter of this year as against 101,154 during the same period last year. Small-pox claimed 39,425 lives during the first five months of this year as against 8,426 of the corresponding period last year, the spokesman added.

Allfrey Replaces Stone

Domei

LISBON, November 22.—Lieutenant-General Charles Allfrey, formerly commander of the British formation in Italy, replaced Lieutenant-General Robert Stone as the general officer commanding the British troops in Egypt, it was announced today, according to a Cairo dispatch. General Stone's new post was not disclosed.

Citations Issued 2 Army Air Units For Exploits in Philippine Area

Aizawa and Sakaguchi Fighter Groups Commended For Valor in Leyte Operations; Lt.-Col. Shindo Is Also Granted Award

The granting of three citations issued by Lieutenant-General Kyoji Tominaga, Commander of the Japanese Army Air Forces in the Philippine area, to Lieutenant-Colonel Tsuneemon Shindo and the Aizawa and Sakaguchi Fighter Plane Units, all of whom distinguished themselves in the aerial operations in the Philippines, has been brought to the august knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, it was announced by the War Ministry on Thursday.

The announcement concerning their heroic actions follows:

"To Lieutenant-Colonel Tsuneemon Shindo and the Aizawa and Sakaguchi Fighter Plane Units, all of whom rendered meritorious services in the aerial operations in the Philippine area, citations were previously granted by the Commander of the Japanese Army Air Forces in the Philippine area. This fact has now been brought to the august knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor."

CITATION

"To Lieutenant-Colonel Tsuneemon Shindo:

"Burning with fighting spirit and tackling the difficulties by himself, the above rendered great services in the intercepting and offensive operations as well as in escorting the transport planes since his arrival in the Philippines. Furthermore, he took part in the Leyte operations and in assuming various important and difficult tasks valiantly, he also accomplished numerous valiant exploits.

"In appreciation of his meritorious services, a citation is hereby issued.

November 16, 1944

Kyoji Tominaga,
Commander of the Japanese
Army Air Forces in
the Philippine
Area."

CITATION

"To the Aizawa Fighter Plane Unit:

"Since its arrival in the Philippines, the above, under the command of Major Torashiro Aizawa who excelled both in talent and tactics, overcame with strong faith difficulties in the service of various important duties and rendered great services in participating in the Leyte operations following the escorting tasks in Manila Bay.

"In commendation of its services, a citation is hereby issued.

November 16, 1944

Kyoji Tominaga,
Commander of the Japanese
Army Air Forces in
the Philippine
Area."

CITATION

"To the Sakaguchi Fighter Plane Unit:

"Under the command of Major Tadao Sakaguchi, a man of earnest mind and sincerity with high fighting spirit who had not yet returned from the aerial battle over Leyte Island on November 5, the above, with its fighting spirit and morale high, accomplished many glorious exploits in assuming various important duties in participating in the Leyte operations after completing the escorting tasks at Manila Bay.

"In appreciation of its great deeds, a citation is hereby issued.

November 16, 1944

Kyoji Tominaga,
Commander of the Japanese
Army Air Forces in
the Philippine
Area."

DUMBARTON OAKS PLAN DIFFERS FROM LEAGUE

New Body Will Have Permanent Military Committee to Maintain Peace

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, November 21.—Though the Dumbarton Oaks Plan has been widely discussed as a revival of the old League of Nations, the differences between the two are more important than their similarities, says Palmer Dutt in the Daily Worker of October 19.

The old League was vitiated by some factors which rendered it ineffective. The principle of collective security was not at fault but reactionary governments of the main Powers dominating the League refused to carry it through.

Firstly, the old League excluded the Soviet Union and never included the United States. It was not a world organization but was, in practice, an Anglo-French and West European organization. The new League, on the contrary, embraces all the great Powers and is fully adequate for protecting world peace provided the cooperation of all the Powers is maintained.

Secondly, the old League was from the outset strongly anti-Soviet in character and designed as a counter-revolutionary instrument against any uprising of European peoples. The new League is based on the cooperation of all western democratic Powers with the Soviet Union as its main foundation. The European governments will be new democratic governments arising from national resistance movements and their fight against Fascism and supporters of Fascism.

Thirdly, the formal principle of collective security in the League covenant spread over 40 nations of unequal strength, was never firmly translated into responsibility of the great Powers to maintain peace; nor was there any military machinery for common action.

In the new League the great Powers are made directly responsible for maintaining peace and a permanent Military Staff Committee is to be set up. Auxiliary economic and social functions which in the old League became an alibi for evading the main task of maintaining peace are related to separate Economic and Social Councils, leaving the Security Council with the sole responsibility of maintaining peace.

Critics of the Dumbarton Oaks Plan attack it as being equivalent to a dictatorship of the great Powers but under modern world conditions, the decisive Power rests overwhelmingly with the principal nations. The non-Constitutional machinery can change these realities. The question is whether the great Powers will use their combined strength in maintaining world peace or in promoting world war.

The question of the voting procedure has also been attacked by critics. The Soviet proposal has been criticized as it deprives the Security Council of any power to deal with a session by the big nations. The Dumbarton Oaks Plan provides for a world peace machinery dependent on the cooperation of Britain, the Soviet Union and the United States. It will be up to the peoples of those countries to work that machinery by maintaining their cooperation.

NIPPON SOLDIERS HARASS ENEMY TROOPS ON SAIPAN

Small But Resolute Number Still Fighting, Entrenched in Jungles and Caves

A small number of Japanese soldiers still remain in Saipan Island, entrenched in jungles and caves and are continuing guerilla assaults against the Americans, according to foreign dispatches recently received here.

These dispatches state that the Americans recently landed 900 military dogs on Saipan Island presumably to avail themselves of their keen sense of smell to hunt out the Japanese soldiers from their shelters. This indicates how apprehensive are the Yankee soldiers of the presence of Japanese soldiers whose determination to fight to the last man they are well aware of.

A certain Captain Sanford of the United States Army, upon boarding a launch from a PB2Y scouting-bomber recently along the beach of Saipan Island, soon found the plane emitting fire. He testified that Japanese soldiers emerging from their secret shelter had swam up to the plane and thrown hand-grenades against it.

These brief foreign dispatches indicate how tenaciously a handful of Japanese soldiers are still stubbornly resisting the invaders on this isolated island after all of their comrades had died heroically.

Joseph Caillaux Dies

Domei

LISBON, November 22.—Former Premier Joseph Caillaux of France died last night at the age of 81 at his home near Paris, according to a Paris dispatch.

BITTER AIR STRUGGLE MARKS LEYTE FIGHTING

Opposing Forces Aiming at Intercepting Each Other's Line of Communications

By Arrangement With the Asahi

PHILIPPINE FRONT BASE, November 19.—It is a month now since the enemy began his operations for the invasion of the Philippine Islands. The interval has been a period of a bitter struggle between the Japanese and American air forces. The aerial struggle continues, growing daily more and more fierce, and this is to say that neither Japan nor America has dominated the whole of the Philippines in the air yet.

There was no aerial fight on the Pacific front so ferocious as that which is going on in the Philippine area. Moreover, the struggle is so close that the party with but one more plane, so to speak, than the other, will come out victorious.

The Japanese Wild Eagles are at the moment paying a large measure of their attention to the enemy's line of communications and the air bases he has on Leyte Island. Above all the heroes of the Special Attack Corps, with their method of destroying enemy vessels by hurling themselves and their planes at them, are severely restricting the field action of the enemy on Leyte Island.

The thought of the enemy at the moment is of increasing quickly the air force he maintains on the island. It will be remembered that following the battle off the Philippines in which the American fleet was smashed, General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in the Southwest Pacific, asked the home Government to see to it that his forces get planes at the rate of 1,000 a day. Of course the American Government could not meet such demands. The enemy has another problem. He has at his command no air base at which he can be reasonably safe. The Wild Eagles can swoop down upon any of the air bases the enemy has on Leyte Island and in other places under his occupation at any moment to destroy the planes which happen to be there, having arrived there the previous day.

Enemy's Drawback

This lack of efficient air bases on the part of the enemy is the principal reason why he cannot interfere with the line of communication of the Japanese who are fighting to drive him out of Leyte Island. It will be seen that the balance of aerial power which exists between Japan and America in the area with Leyte Island as the center at the moment is a condition which by its nature cannot continue to exist for any great length of time. Japan, chiefly by the Special Attack Corps, is seeking to end this situation. America, for its part, is resorting to land-based planes and task forces in an endeavor to bring about a favorable development of the situation.

Such are the peculiarities of the aerial battle which is proceeding in the Leyte area. A battle fought under such conditions is bound to grow severe in an extreme degree. As has been said, Japan and America are at the moment struggling to intercept the line of communication of each other on Leyte Island. And the side which has succeeded in cutting off the other side from its rear communications will be the winner of the battle of Leyte Island. Hitherto the enemy has wished to isolate the Japanese Forces on Leyte Island by the use of the strength he has at the top of the pyramid in whose formation he has arranged the forces he has ready for use in the operations against the Philippines. He has learned to discredit this method of war and is going to throw all the forces which he has at the base of the pyramid into the fight to intercept the rear communications of the Japanese on the island.

In this connection, it will require 1,300,000 tons of supplies to maintain for a month the army of seven divisions the enemy has on Leyte Island, assuming that each man requires 16 tons. There is the problem of transport. This will dissolve itself only when the enemy has mobilized more than 200 5,000-ton vessels and get them to make trips to the island three times a month.

The Special Attack Corps must have been a complete surprise to the enemy. Until the Corps went into action the enemy had thought that he could depend on the material power he had at his command to carry him through to victory in the Philippine campaign. The havoc the Corps wrought with the enemy's war machine opened his eyes to the fact that there is another factor than that of material power in victory in the battle of Leyte Island and that factor is of spirit.

The circumstances of the coming into existence of the Corps which is made up in the main of young men, some of them very young, distinguish it from the groups of heroes who have died gloriously in hurling themselves and their planes at the enemy.

Lieutenant-General Kyoji Tominaga, Commander of the Japanese Army Air Forces in the Philippines, has declared that "if necessary all the men under his command would join the Special Attack Corps. The Air Units of the Navy are as resolute as those of the Army. These units are determined that there shall be the end of the enemy's system of transports which is providing the base of his strategy of invading the Philippines. And when this object is attained, we will emerge victorious from the battle of Leyte Island.

Rites for Niinamesai Held at Meiji Shrine; Koiso Attends Service

Solemn rituals on the occasion of Niinamesai, the Second Harvest Festival, were observed at the Meiji Shrine on Thursday. The function was attended by members of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, Manhood Corps, Agriculture and Commerce Ministry, Tokyo Metropolis, Japan Women's Association and other related organizations. On this day new rice and various other land and marine products were brought from all parts of Japan and the Japanese-colonized areas in Manchoukuo for offering at the Meiji Shrine. Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso in his capacity of the President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, participated in the performance of the services and in the offering of the sacred tree before the shrine. Thanksgiving rites were also held in various places throughout the country under the guidance of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

14 RAIDERS ARE BLASTED OVER YALUIT, YAP ISLES

4 Enemy Planes Shot Down in Attack on Southern Celebes In Morning Raids

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, November 23.—Japanese Units on Yaluit Island shot down one of the 10-odd enemy F-4-U planes that raided the island on November 21.

Hahajima Island of the Ogasawara Group was raided by 10-odd B-24's on the morning of November 21 while the main island in the Palau group was visited by about 50 enemy bombers and fighters on the same morning.

Japanese Units on Yap Island shot down five and damaged eight aircraft of a total of 37 enemy planes including B-24's and Grumman fighters which attacked the island yesterday morning.

Amboina, Celebes Raided

Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWESTERN PACIFIC BASE, November 23.—Amboina Island was raided by 40-odd medium-sized enemy planes during daylight on November 21.

Japanese Forces shot down two out of some 30 B-24 and P-38 enemy planes that raided the southern Celebes at forenoon of November 21. Yesterday, two enemy raiders were shot down when an aggregate total of 25 P-38's again attacked southern Celebes in the morning.

CHISHIMA AREA SHELLED

Special to the Nippon Times

NORTH PACIFIC BASE, November 23.—A number of enemy warships bombarded Matsuwajima island in the North Chishima area yesterday evening for about 20 minutes, however were repulsed by the Japanese Forces. The damage on our side was negligible.

B-29's Over Ise Bay

One or two B-29 bombers of the American air force coming from the base in the Mariana area, penetrated the coastal area of Ise Bay in the Chukyo District on Thursday morning. After carrying out a scouting flight, the enemy planes disappeared at about noon, fleeing in the southerly direction. No bombs were dropped.

Nelson Going Back

Domei

LISBON, November 22.—Donald Nelson, former U.S. War Production Board chairman, now in Chungking, will shortly return to the United States in view of many pressing problems, the chief of the Chungking War Production Board stated today, according to a Chungking dispatch.

NIPPON FORCES GAIN BRILLIANT RESULTS IN MOROTAI BATTLE

Yankees Suffer 2,700 Casualties, Many Weapons Seized During Counter-Blows

Continuing their relentless onslaughts day and night, Japanese Land Units on Morotai Island, in elusive movements, are counter-attacking the enemy landing forces ever since the latter invaded the island in the middle of September, and have already inflicted devastating blows upon the opponents, who suffered a loss of more than 2,700 killed and wounded besides losing much war materials.

In order to check the enemy's attempt to send supplies from Morotai to the Leyte area, Japanese Air Units are also frequently carrying out offensive operations against the American airfields on Morotai Island, thereby restricting the enemy activities.

In the short period of about three weeks from October 26 to November 18, the Japanese Land Units on Morotai, engaging in hand-to-hand battles, killed or wounded a total of 1,228 U.S. officers and men, who had previously suffered about 1,500 casualties in the period ending October 25 since their landing on the island in September.

In addition, the war results obtained by the Japanese from October 26 to November 18 which have been confirmed were 11 enemy barracks and about 30 tent camps as well as one shelter section blasted, and two anti-aircraft guns, two trench mortars and one heavy machine-gun demolished together with the 200 oil drums, two oil supply cars, one material dump and one radio apparatus.

Although the war results achieved were not obtainable, a reconnoitring raiding unit of four Japanese soldiers led by an officer surprise-attacked an enemy airfield and was believed to have achieved considerable results, but they eventually met a glorious end after engaging in the violent fight with the enemy.

Organizing various death-defying units, the Japanese Forces also are directing ceaseless attacks against the enemy positions and air bases, causing the enemy forces to restrict his actions. The activities at one of the enemy airfields were paralyzed as a result of the Japanese attack.

Contrary to the heavy casualties sustained by the American landing forces, the Japanese killed and wounded numbered only about 20 up to the present.

The blasting of six enemy tent camps and three trench positions and five landing barges was added to the previously reported war results obtained by the Japanese on Morotai in the period since the enemy landed on the island up to October 25.

Jungle Fighting Raging

Domei

LISBON, November 22.—Embittered jungle fighting is still in progress in Morotai Island, according to field dispatches from the island.

A correspondent of the Aneta News Agency stationed on Morotai Island reported as follows yesterday, "Right now while this correspondent is writing this report, fighting is going on only several hundred yards away. I hear the roars of trench mortars being fired near-by together with the dins of many modern armaments in operation."

B-29's Meet Opposition

Domei

LISBON, November 21.—General Henry Arnold, as commanding general of the U.S. 20th Bomber Command, today issued a brief announcement that "B-29's in heavy strength attacked industrial targets on Kyushu today," and stated that for the first time on a B-29 mission to date strong Japanese fighter plane opposition was encountered.

Molotov Going to London

Domei

ZURICH, November 22.—Either Vyacheslav Molotov, Soviet Foreign Commissar, or Ivan Maisky, Foreign Vice-Commissar, according to current rumors in neutral countries, will shortly arrive in London in preparation for the next three-power conference which is expected to take place next February, the Basler Nachrichten reported from Stockholm today.

Nippon Times
Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.

TOKYO OFFICE:
[illegible], Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 302, 333.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 262, 463, 5857, 5858, 5859 7063.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo [illegible].

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA: Dojima Bldg. Tel. Kita 1770.
KOBE: 15, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku. Tel. Sannomiya 2870-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥3.00; six months, ¥18.00; one year, ¥35.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40; one year, ¥83.20. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

Publisher and Printer
SHOICHI KAWAMURA

TOKYO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1944

The Collapse of the 'Good Neighbor Policy'

The American people themselves are now painfully admitting that the United States' Latin American policy is a mocking failure. In the hands of suave Sumner Welles, the Good Neighbor Policy seemed at least to most Americans to typify the acme of diplomatic savoir-faire, but since his resignation the Good Neighbor Policy has seemed to most Americans to symbolize everything but that.

Recognizing this fact, the American magazine Time in a recent number enumerated three reasons for the failure of the United States' Latin American policy: (1) the United States is not sure of her policy—that is, if she had one—toward Argentina and is handling it badly; (2) if the rough treatment of Argentina is the United States' so-called Good Neighbor Policy, then it is no longer being supported with enthusiasm by the Latin American Republics: (3) the policy, "or whatever it is", is getting nowhere.

Practical illustrations of the utter bankruptcy of the Good Neighbor Policy are numerous. But probably the most outstanding recent instance of diplomatic gaucherie on the part of Secretary of State Cordell Hull was his application of the economic sanction against Argentina under which United States flag ships were prohibited from calling at Argentine ports for northbound cargo. The sanction was a slapstick farce. United States ships calling at Argentine ports numbered less than eight a month and most of the Argentine exports were being shipped in Argentine bottoms. Moreover, whatever results the American State Department hoped to gain from this action was completely offset by the freedom of British and other Latin American ships to drop in at Argentine ports. What she did gain, as the magazine Time correctly avers, was the cold hatred of the Argentine people.

President Franklin Roosevelt's subsequent support of Hull's beetle-headed action, far from improving the situation, also backfired. In his statement, Roosevelt charged that the Farrell Government was Nazi-Fascist and that the vast majority of the Argentine people had staunch faith in democracy. Obviously the statement was meant as a slurring insinuation that the Farrell Government was foisted on the Argentine people. But a Buenos Aires movie audience rose to catcall insults when Hull appeared in a newsreel shot of the Dumbarton Oaks Conference. The Argentine people apparently have as little regard as the Farrell Government for the United States, her leaders and her "Good Neighbor Policy." If this spontaneous demonstration is any indication at all, the Argentine people are at one with their Government. If courageous opposition against the despotism of the United States means to be fascistic, then the Argentine people perhaps would certainly prefer to be that rather than be cringing flunkies.

How much longer the Latin Americans will put up with the arbitrary domination of the United States, of course, remains to be seen. But there can be no doubt that the spirit of independence is not dead in the countries south of the Rio Grande. The frequent anti-United States demonstrations and uprisings which have occurred in these countries would seem to testify to this fact. In place of the past unnatural and somewhat forced unanimity in the Latin American attitude toward the policies of the Northern Colossus, there is now open opposition. Uruguay and Venezuela, for instance, have dared to oppose the United States plan for the creation of a post-war security organization which was drafted at Dumbarton Oaks. Chile, Bolivia, Paraguay and Uruguay have bucked the opposition of the United States and recognized the Farrell Government. Many of the Latin American countries are secretly supporting Argentina's suggestion for the convocation of a Pan-American Conference of Foreign Ministers. Moreover, Chile, Bolivia and Paraguay have signed trade agreements with Argentina, a clear indication that these countries are seeking to free themselves from the economic domination of the Northern Colossus. Now the Latin American countries are planning to call a conference for the discussion of their post-war economic problems despite the disapproval of the United States. Two years ago this was unthinkable, but today they are blithely going ahead with their own plans independently of the United States.

That the Good Neighbor Policy should have gone on the rocks was only inevitable. Good neighborliness in the eyes of the United States means that her neighbors must acquiesce in her plan for the domination of the Western Hemisphere. It means that they must take orders from Washington. It means that the Latin American ambassadors must be lectured to, "allowed to say nothing and be treated like children", as one of them bitterly complained. It means fist-shaking, name-calling, and the application of economic sanctions. It means prosperity for the United States and economic dislocation for the Latin American countries. It means low prices for Latin American coffee, sugar and other products and high prices for United States exports to these countries. But such a hypocritical, selfish policy which reeks with imperialism and dollar diplomacy can hardly be acceptable to any self-respecting Latin American. That is why there is so much antagonism in Latin America toward the United States today. Increasing signs of opposition may loom in the future as the Latin American countries have during the present war expanded their economic activities sufficiently to cope with the punitive measures which may be taken by the United States against them.

A Year Ago Today

November 24, 1943

Declaring that the maintenance of close unity between Japan and Germany is the keystone of Japan's national policy, Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu lauded the efforts of German Ambassador H. G. Stahmer in contributing toward the collaboration of the two countries. The occasion was the luncheon given by the Foreign Minister at his official residence to felicitate the reaching of a complete understanding between the two countries for cooperation in the field of medicine. The Foreign Minister took the occasion also to congratulate the German Ambassador on having been decorated with the First Class Order of the Rising Sun with the Grand Cordon.

* * *

German forces on the Eastern Front recaptured Brusilov, 40 miles west of Kiev, and Chernihov, 20 miles north of Zhitomir, in violent counter-attacks against the Ukranian bulge.

* * *

Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Free India, on his way to Shonan from Japan, arrived at Saigon from Manila. After a brief rest at the Nippon Hotel, Mr. Bose paid courtesy visits to the local commanders of the Japanese Army and Naval Forces.

* * *

King George VI, opening the new session of Parliament, emphasized the aid Britain is receiving from the United States and the Soviet Union, according to a London dispatch.

* * *

President Chury of Lebanon who returned to Beirut on November 23, declared that the Constitution Revision Bill approval by the Parliament on November 10 was still effective and that the French mandate over Lebanon had ended.

* * *

All preparations for launching a general attack against Changteh, powerful stronghold of the main force of Chungking's 57th Army, have been completed by the Japanese Forces operating in the Hunan area.

* * *

The United States House of Representatives passed the taxation increase bill for the present fiscal year involving $2,140,000,000, by a 200-27 vote, and forwarded it to the Senate, according to Washington reports.

THE EAST ASIA CHARTER

Past Year Witnesses Execution Of Joint Declaration

By MASAMICHI ROYAMA, M.P.

Editor's Note: The following article which appeared in the Mainichi Shimbun was written by Masamichi Royama, member of the House of Representatives and former professor of the Tokyo Imperial University, on the occasion of the first anniversary of the Joint Declaration of the Greater East Asiatic Nations.

The Assembly of the Greater East Asiatic Nations held on November 5 and 6, last year, was an epoch-making, historic event and the Joint Declaration promulgated by this Assembly should be considered as the declaration of independence to the four quarters of the world by the peoples of Asia for the first time in their history, expressing their deep-felt convictions.

One full year has passed since that important Joint Declaration was issued during which its real value has come to be revealed to an increasing degree. The declaration by no means was dazzling. On the contrary, it was unassumed and even common-place. It was not a temporary catchy document; nor is it any enticing announcement of deceitful publicity.

In sharp contrast to the Atlantic Charter which, framed by the Anglo-Americans and intended as a piece of wartime maneuvering, has already lost its luster, the Joint Declaration which may be regarded as the Greater East Asian Charter, has enhanced its value with the passing of time.

During the 85th session of the Imperial Diet our country announced its intention of granting independence to the Indonesians in accordance with the spirit underlying the Joint Declaration. It should be noted in this connection that every time the leading anti-Axis nations discussed the postwar problems and the European issues, the smallers nations came to be placed in a worse fate. This makes a sharp contrast with the Eastern Asiatic situation in which the nations' positions have become improved. This comes from the contrast between sincerity and deceitfulness and between morality and treachery.

Japan's China Policy

Our China policy has come to display its real worth ever since the adoption of our New China Policy, especially following the adoption of the Joint Declaration. We have been given hopes of a reawakening even of the Chungking regime which has been foolishly opposing this country during the past seven and half years since the outbreak of the China Affair. We may expect that some of the men in the Chungking camp will some day realize that it is only China that can save China and no other. An earnest advice for a better realization of the situation was given by our Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu in the recent extraordinary session of the Imperial Diet, while Prime Minister Kuniaki Koiso in his speech on October 20 at a grand rally in Tokyo referred to the Sino-Japanese relations in extreme modesty and sincerity. All these pronouncements truly indicate our moral diplomacy especially in view of the general prevalence of the Machiavellian diplomacy throughout the world.

It is noteworthy that the Filipinos who once were believed to have become slaves to the American way of living are now cooperating with our Imperial Forces in the war against the Anglo-Americans, following the declaration of war by President Jose P. Laurel, and are now defending their own fatherland, against the arrogant enemy who is boasting of his material and scientific power and who is menacing the Philippine Islands. It is noticeable that the efficacy of the Joint Declaration has come to be manifested more potentially in times of severe military situation. In view of the precarious position in which the smaller nations of Europe are placed at present, one can truly appreciate the new order which has given rise to the rule of honor and morality in Greater East Asia.

Value to Increase

With the further passing of time, the meaning of the Joint Declaration will come to be appreciated, its real intentions will be grasped and its value will be displayed. This is our deep-felt conviction. The very picture of our 100 million people fighting against the enemy in their perfectly united spirit, crushing the enemy on land, sea and in air, must be giving a stirring experience to the leaders and the one billion peoples of Greater East Asia. It may be said that the Joint Declaration is now concentrating its force on the beating of the Anglo-American enemies.

Although it is the primary necessity of the Joint Declaration to practice morality and sincerity thoroughly, such is not by any means all. We should pay the closest attention to the actual changing situations in all the nations of Greater East Asia. Human psychology is not fixed and national situations are liable to change. Even in our nation, the former Cabinet had to resign simply for the purpose of ushering in a spiritual renovation among the masses and the present Cabinet is now engaged in leading public opinion in order to elevate the popular will.

It is one of the ancient wisdoms that while justice should reign, equity should be also taken into account. And in allowing for equity, history and reality should be closely examined and initiative and devices should be constantly sought. One may say that the Joint Declaration only gives general principles.

The following three points should be taken into consideration in the future attempts at realizing the principles of the Joint Declaration:

1. The Joint Declaration should be made the basis of permanent world peace in addition to its being the Greater East Asiatic Charter and a link between Greater East Asia and the world.

2. Development should be made from the general principles of the Joint Declaration to concrete measures for letting each nation have its rightful position in the family of nations.

3. In clarifying and executing the aims and principles of the Joint Declaration, care should be taken to allow the spirit of freedom and initiative to have full play and to have the inherent culture of each nation display itself, instead of using any dogmatic or one-sided formula.

THE AMERICAN PRESSURE ON NEUTRALS

Weaker Nations Throughout the World Are Subject to Unscrupulous Activities and Coercion by U.S.

By EICHI NISHIZAWA

II

In Bolivia, as a result of the tin mine strike, the Villaroel Government came into being. The United States refused to recognize this government, and expected Latin American countries to follow suit, but Argentina extended her recognition to it. However, in January of this year, with the suspected implication of an Argentine consular agent in an espionage ring, the United States put one of the stiffest pressures on Argentina with the result that Buenos Aires finally had to sever diplomatic relations with the Axis Powers. Riding on the crest of this success, the United States tried to force the then Argentine Foreign Minister to draft a proclamation of war against the Axis on February 14 and had him present it to President Ramirez for approval. Just at the point where Ramirez was about to give his consent, Colonel Peron and the young revolutionaries who got wind of this incident took over control of the Foreign Office and in the nick of time prevented Argentina from declaring war on the Axis Powers. With the resignation in March of President Ramirez, Vice-President Farrell then took over control of the Government. Finding herself politically unable to lash Argentina into submission, Undersecretary of State Edward Stettinius, Jr., instructed the American Ambassador in Argentina on March 4 officially to announce the suspension of diplomatic relations between Washington and Buenos Aires and, furthermore, lodged the following demands: (1) the arrest of the Axis diplomatic agents and Axis citizens; (2) the round-up of fifth columnists; (3) the prohibition of shipments of goods to the Axis countries; (4) and the suspension of all trade which would be of benefit to the Axis. Further, on February 29, the United States instigated one Argentine regimental commander to start a revolt against the Farrell Government but this scheme fell through due to the diligent vigilance of the Government. Despite the non-recognition by the United States, Bolivia and Chile have, however, already recognized the Farrell Government while Paraguay has indicated that she has no reason for cutting off her friendly relations with Argentina. The action of the United States which, in the name of Pan-American solidarity, is prosecuting her imperialistic program, has only earned the intense animosity of the Latin Americans who resent the arbitrary, presumptuous action of their northern neighbor.

Numerous Actions Taken

The Farrell Government, in its determination to prevent the Northern Colossus' scheme to create unrest, has adopted numerous effective actions. (1) It prohibited the use of exclusive wireless by the Associated Press and the United Press. (2) It ordered the closure of the United Press offices in Argentina. (3) It suspended the publication of the pro-American La Prensa. (4) Argentine Minister of the Interior even went to the point of suggesting in no mistakable terms the recall of American Ambassador Armour from Buenos Aires. As a result, both of the countries recalled their envoys, bringing about a very strained relations between these two countries. Argentina has thus been putting up a vigorous fight against the arbitrary, imperialistic action of the United States which is bent on turning Latin America into a colonial dependency; her fight for independence has, indeed, brought into glaring clarity the utter baseness of the ambition of the United States. At the press conference on March 29, Argentine Minister of the Interior stated: "The Anglo-Americans claim to be fighting for freedom in the present war but the termination of the war will reveal that what they are after is really the domination of the world. Furthermore, since this attempt for world control will be extended to Argentina also, it is the intention of this country to stay out of the war and to stay aloof from it."

The growing tendency in Latin America to oppose the United States is but the natural expression of the Latin American urge for self-preservation. The consideration given by the Latin Americans regarding the formation of a Latin American economic bloc in order to bloster their political freedom and to become self-sufficient since the United States under the Good Neighbor Policy has been exploiting them is one indication that the opposition of the Latin Americans toward the United States may soon be buttressed by economic power. The possible formation of a customs union between Chile and Argentina has given rise to speculations regarding the inclusion of three other countries, Bolivia, Paraguay and Uruguay. The total area of these countries would be 2,120,000 square miles, and the population 25,000,000. In this economic bloc would be found copper and tin whose production is one of the highest in the world, iodine and tannin, which are monopolistic, borax (deposits of which are the greatest in the world), corn (whose export occupies 85 per cent of the world export), flaxseed (whose export is 71 per cent of the world export) and wheat (whose export is 23 per cent of the world export). In this bloc would also be found 50,000,000 heads of cattle, 70,000,000 heads of sheep, and 9,000,000 heads of horses as well as iron, petroleum and other valuable raw materials. The possibility of the formation of this bloc would provide the means for the Latin Americans to stand up for the defense of their freedom and fight for their liberation from the capitalistic domination of the United States.

Pressure Against Spain

In Europe, the United States directed her pressure against Spain. In January of this year, the United States instructed her ambassador in Madrid to demand the prohibition of wolfram shipments from Spain to Germany and other war materials, the handing over of the Italian warships and vessels in the Spanish ports, the withdrawal of the Spanish Blue Divisions from the Eastern Front, and the suppression of Axis espionage organs in Spain. To bring about the acquiescence of the Spanish authorities to these demands, the United States proclaimed the suspension of the shipment of oil and oil products to Spain. Chief of State Franco then called an emergency session of the Cabinet at which it was agreed that the Spanish nation would abide by its neutrality. Franco therefore proclaimed a decree for the retrenchment in the use of oil and set up a 10-year program for the production of synthetic oil and, in this manner, resisted the unscrupulous pressure of the United States. However, in May of this year, Spain was forced to acknowledge a portion of the Anglo-American demands and agreed to the limitation on the shipment of wolfram to Germany as well as the voluntary disbandment of the Blue Divisions while the Anglo-Americans agreed to the resumption of ordinary trade with Spain. However, Spain has also clarified her intention not to abandon her neutrality.

The poisonous tentacles of the Anglo-Americans have also extended to Eire. The United States, on February 21, demanded the closure of the Japanese Consulate and the German Legation in Dublin on the ground that their presence there affected the security of the American forces stationed in northern Ireland. It must be said that this action of the United States which tried to force Eire to relinquish her neutrality on the pretext of a possible danger of a leakage of military secrets is absolutely unwarranted and unjustified. It is one more example of the selfishness of the United States which will not hesitate to violate the rights of other neutrals when it is to her own interest to do so. Naturally, it was to be expected that Prime Minister Eamon de Valera would reject this impossible demand. On March 11, the Eire Government stated, in refusing the demand of the Anglo-Americans, that such an action would be to invite war with the Axis Powers and that the Eire Governmetn was determined by all means to prevent such an eventuality. On March 17, St. Patrick's Day, Prime Minister de Valera also declared his determination to defend the neutrality of Eire in the following words: "The pressure from the outside, particularly the pressure of the strong against the weak, which Ireland has time and time again experienced has served more than anything else to harden the unity of the people." To counter with this rebuff, the United States forced England to cut off communication ties with Eire with the object of isolating the latter. However, no matter how great was the pressure, Eire did not for a moment waver in her decision to stand by her independence and neutrality.

Sweden Resists

On April 9, in a radio address, Secretary of State Cordell Hull demanded that all the neutral nations stop their trade with Germany if the products would be of use to the latter and later at a press conference declared that the Anglo-American governments were conducting negotiations with the neutral nations regarding the shipment of raw materials and munitions to Germany. Prior to this, the Anglo-American countries toward the end of last year had brought pressure on Sweden in order to make her stop her shipment of iron ores and ball-bearings to Germany. On April 13 of this year, the Anglo-Americans again tightened their pressure on Sweden but the Swedish Government not only defied the pressure but also issued a statement. This statement issued by the Swedish Foreign Office pointed out that the shipment of ball-bearings to the Axis in 1944 had been agreed upon by the Anglo-Americans and that the reports alleging that Sweden supplied to Germany 70 per cent of certain ball-bearings needed for aeroplanes, that Germany depended on the ball-bearings industry in Sweden which feared no air-raid, etc. were false. It stated that the ball-bearings used in the manufacture of aircraft were not sent to Germany and that they formed only a small fraction of the total output of Germany. Thus did Sweden strongly and courageously resist the pressure of the Anglo-Americans.

The scheme to bring Turkey into the Anglo-American camp had its inception in the Anglo-Turkish Mutual Assistance Treaty. In view of her experience in the first World War, Turkey was determined to maintain her neutrality and even at the meeting between President Inonu and Prime Minister Churchill following the Casablanca Conference at which Turkey was asked to participate in the war, she refused to comply with the demand. At the Cairo conference at which Roosevelt also participated in December of last year, Turkey hedged. The British military mission sent to Ankara to implement the Anglo-Turkish Mutual Assistance Treaty also failed to achieve its objective and left Ankara February 14, as Turkey was not going to get involved in the war through the lease of her bases to the British in view of the absence of any definite indications of shipment of more war materials from Britain. Following this incident, the British began to intimidate and bluff Turkey, stopped their shipment of war materials to her, recalled civil engineers from Turkey, illegally detained Turkish vessels and began one of the most pernicious propaganda campaigns against Turkey. Moreover, on April 14, Britain lodged a strong demand with the Turkish Foreign Minister to stop the shipment of Turkish chrome to Germany.

Action Against Turkey

At about this time, the military situation on the Eastern Front took on a grave character with the advance of the Red Army. Before in maintaining her neutrality, Turkey took advantage of the jealousy between Britain and the Soviet Union, but following the Teheran Conference when the three anti-Axis Powers more or less strengthened their collaboration, Turkish fear of the Soviet Union grew with the advance of the Red Army and with the increased activities of the Soviet political offensive toward Eastern Europe. The Anglo-Americans did not let this change in the military situation slip by in their ceaseless pressure against Turkey. Thus, when the German ships passed the Dardanelles from the Black Sea, the British considered this act a violation of the Montreux Treaty and took part in the clandestine scheme to oust Menemencioglu and, at the same time, warned Turkey that Britain might not even be averse to the threat of the Soviet Union on Turkey if the Turkish nation refused to join the war. Consequently, Prime Minister Saracoglu was forced to dismiss his Foreign Minister on June 25 while he himself took over the post. Prior to this, Turkey agreed to stop the shipment of chrome to Germany, beginning April 21.

Such was the vicious, pernicious nature of the pressure brought by the Anglo-Americans on Turkey. With the resignation of Foreign Minister Menemencioglu, it was inevitable that Turkey would face difficulty in maintaining her neutrality. The Anglo-Americans lodged one of the most strongly worded demands on Turkey in July. In the latter part of the month, the chances of Turkey adhering to her neutrality darkened and on August 1, President Inonu announced the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany.

All these sinister, venomous actions of the Anglo-Americans against the neutral nations in their desire to acquire world hegemony, their persecution of the small nations by whatever means reveal only too starkly the utter falseness and duplicity of the Anglo-Americans, despite all their professions to the contrary. It is thus clear that there can never be real justice or peace unless these callous, unscrupulous Anglo-Americans have been completely defeated, and it is inevitable that there will be a just retribution in the future for the serious offenses committed by the Anglo-Americans against these neutral countries.

(End)

THE SPIRIT OF JUDO

Ideals of Universal Application Found in This Sport

Editor's Note: The following article which appeared in the Shin Budo is a digest of an article written by Rear-Admiral Jiro Nango, head of the Kodokan, the well-known judo organization, regarding the true spirit of judo.

Everyone is well aware that the Kodokan was established by the late Professor Jigoro Kano on June 5, 1882. I was permitted to enter the organization in November, 1884 and am now its second oldest living member. The first thing that the late master taught us was the principle that the gentle overcomes the vigorous. Judo is also called "yawara" or "taijutsu." Essentially, judo consists in using the physical power of the opponent in order to overcome his attack.

Subsequently, the Kodokan as well as judo have won worldwide recognition. Now, while there are various physical arts in the world which are similar to our martial art, budo. Our budo, however, incorporates all the good points of other theories. The late Professor Kano invented a particular set of phrases in order to clarify our theory in a manner intelligible to all foreigners. The first phrase was: "The best application of power." This was supplemented by another: "Common prosperity for self and others." All Japanese understand the nature of budo without being taught about it. But foreigners must be taught about the superb excellence of budo in general and judo in particular, and our late master defined its object as the best application of one's power which will result in mutual prosperity for one's self and others. No criticism has been made against this theory of budo by any foreign expert on martial arts. To make the best application of one's power is necessary for all who are on the war or home front, while the principle of co-prosperity may be applied to the Greater East Asia region, and may be said to be in harmony with the principle of universal brotherhood expounded by the August Founder of our Empire. Thus the late Professor Kano's explanation of the traditional ideals of our race since the time of our ancestors through his theory of budo and judo is intelligible even to our present enemies. The actual use of budo consists in the best application of one's power. Judo, as was explained by the late Professor Kano, is truly pacific in nature and has an exalted substance. In order to assure the best application of one's power, one must keep his physical health in its superb condition and his spirit must be invincible, and all this can be brought about only through one's constant exercises.

In judo, one battles without the aid of any weapon whatever. He dons only his judo clothes. He must fight with his bare hands against an enemy with a sword or a lance. Thus, he must be ready to give up his body in fighting his opponent. A man in his judo clothes stands in his natural pose from which he can change his position into all conditions as the occasion demands in order to overcome his opponent. By one's constant and strenuous training can one cultivate the spirit of dauntlessness and unbeatable aggressiveness, which are necessary for protecting our glorious nation.

Unfortunately, there are some who believe that the sole object of budo is to kill persons or destroy the enemy. To kill the enemy is important enough in time of war, but that is not all. What is more important is the spirit of harmony contained in the principle of universal brotherhood. To show concord and to maintain integrity is the essence of budo. Harmony is all important. But to maintain one's spirit of integrity is also necessary. This must be the highest ideal of those who live the life of judo.

Force of Habit

Waitress—"Why do you always dust off the plate before you are served?"

Diner—"You will have to excuse me, I'm a baseball umpire."

Like the Rest of Us

"I'm a self-made man."

"You're lucky. I'm the revised work of a wife and three daughters."

PRESS COMMENTS

Thursday, November 23

CHUNGKING CABINET RESHUFFLE

YOMIURI-HOCHI—The fall of Nanking, Hankow and Ichan was a big political blow to Chiang Kai-shek for it indicated the chaos prevailing within that regime. After the surrender of Nanking, a peace movement began and Chungking also had its first conflict with the Chinese Communist Party since the beginning of the China Affair. Then following the capitulation of Hankow, more events happened. The Changsha Incident took place, Wang Ching-wei and his followers left the Chungking regime, the new Fourth Army was dissolved and subsequent conflicts between Chungking and the Communist Party were intensified. This was followed by the rise of the anti-Communist faction headed by General Ho Ying-chin, Chungking War Minister and Chief of Staff, right after fall of Ichan.

The expansion of our new continental operation to Honan and Hunan, and the loss of Hengyang, Liuchow and Kweilin by the enemy causing the break-up of a corner of the southwestern area which the enemy had made its main base for anti-Japanese resistance further added disorder to the regime. The blow on Chungking this time is greater than in the past three cases for the series of defeats have indicated that the regime is greatly exhausted in its foolish dream of resistance against Japan. Under the circumstances, it was expected that some political disturbance would follow, and this was substantiated by the recent reorganization of the Chungking regime.

This Cabinet reshuffle cannot be truly interpreted unless the recall of General Joseph Stilwell, former Commander of the U.S. Army in China, India and Burma is properly understood. The United States demanded of Chungking the reform of military organization and political structure, but Chiang Kai-shek rejected it by declaring that it was an infringement of the right of military command and an interference in internal politics.

A casual observer may think that Chiang by his demands is cleverer than President Roosevelt, but the American President is one step ahead of Chiang for he has gained the upperhand in his dealings by sending his personal envoy Donald Nelson, former Chairman of the WPB, who is now in Chungking. American newspapers declare that although the United States has yielded to Chiang's demand, the future of Chungking's fate lies at the responsibility of Chiang.

The United States had long hinted at the resignation of General Ho Ying-chin, H. H. Kung and Chen Li-fu and in the recent reorganization of the Cabinet, these men were all removed. Judging from the reorganization, the compensation the United States has asked for would appear in some form and new demands will also be made by America. Nelson had already reached Chungking on November 16, while Representative Joseph Mansfield, another special envoy, will soon arrive in Chungking and in this way the American dealing with Chungking will become bolder. However, Chungking will not kowtow before unreasonable American demands all the time and there is every likelihood that many conflicts with the United States will arise in the future.

Respecting the military and political reform of Chungking, the Yenan regime has almost a similar idea as demanded by the United States. The Chungking Kuomintang-Chinese Communist Party conference has not reached any settlement and the removal of General Ho Ying-chin and the installation of General Chen Cheng as his successor who is favoring a compromise with the Communists are quite important at present.

Toward the end of 1940 when the American-Chungking relation became somewhat closer with the application of the Lend-Lease Act, General Chen Cheng lost his position and General Ho Ying-chin who was anti-Communist came into power. But now when Chungking and America are intending to cooperate more closely, General Ho has lost his power and General Chen has come to light again. Formerly, Yenan was not on good terms with America, but now the United States is showing a more favorable attitude toward Yenan than toward Chungking. This change is, of course, due to the change in the objective situation.

But at any rate, the replacement of General Ho who is anti-Communist by Chen Cheng who is for compromise with Yenan, is a notable event as viewed from the standpoint of Chungking's attitude toward Yenan. At the same time, Yenan's offensive against Chungking will become stronger and Chungking-Yenan problems will become more serious burdens on Chungking in the future. In the light of these facts, the reform of the Chungking regime has a very important significance and is to be keenly watched.